puthor and authorized publisher, and as many of the ten commandments as may be supposed to touch his case. If this be not good law, it is, at any rate, according to Lord Desart, the opinion of good lawyer.

to discuss this matter is the editor of what is perhaps the most acrimonious paper published in Eng-land—Vanity Fair. It would be odd if he did not manage to import some of the bitterness of that print into his letter on copyright, which ruffles the feathers of sweeter-natured men than Lord Desart. Miss Edwards, he tells us, has missed one of the greatest grievances of English authors. It is one of the greatest grievances of English authors that Mr. Henry James "publishes his works over here and protects them in his own country while being protected in England by our laws." Lord Desart doubtless means Mr. Henry James, jr., but so great a nobleman cannot be expected to be exact in so little a matter as the distinction between the father who is not a novelist and the son who is. I am sure Mr. Henry James, jr., whose affection for England is as undeniable as his popularity in England, will be distressed to learn that his method of publishing his novels constitutes one of the greatest grievances of English authors. It is a little difficult to see what injury he does them. The fact that his books are copyrighted in England does not, I suppose, increase their circulation or lessen the circulation of other books. In se far as he spoils anybody's market, the mischief he does has nothing to do with copyright. Even Lord Desart, if he had taken the trouble to rewrite his sentence and say what he really meant, would not have made his accusation so personal and so bur some to poor Mr. James individually. Lord Desart intended to say that the state of the under which such an advantage is ssible to Mr. James living in England, and not possible to an English author living, or not living, an America, is a grievance. That is a proposition from which nobody but a publisher would dissent. It may gratify Lord Desart to know that even in these exceptional circumstances the English publisher has, in one or two instances, found means to turn these circumstances to his own profit. But that is a subject too delicate for publicity. It is well understood that a publisher, whether English or American, is entitled to deal as he pleases with authors, and to be exempt from all criticism in respect of such dealings.

I read in my last society paper that Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes has just written a poem of some length, in the well-known style of the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table." And yet they say American literature is not "well known" to the Briton. G. W. S.

DEAN STANLEY ON THE REVISED VERSION.

EXTRACTS FROM HIS LAST ARTICLE.

From the London Firms.

The question will arise in many minds, is there any change produced in the doctrine presented by the New Version! To this question the answer is No and Yes. There is no change in any of the great doctrines which all Christians alike hold; the importance of charity, of mercy, of judgment, the transcendent and divine beauty of the Character in the Gospels, and the force of the incidents and arguments in the Acts and in the Epistics are beyond any possibility of alteration from a new reading or a new collocation of phrases. But if it be asked whether some of what are commonly called doctrines are placed in a new dight, then the answer must be in the affirmative. For example, the very word "doctrine," perhaps not from the fault of the translators, but from the change of ameaning which has taken place in the lapse of time, has undergone a transformation which converted a perfectly general expression into one synonymous with degmatic teaching. This error, if so we may call it, has been removed almost uniformly in the present Revision, which renders the original word, not by "doctrine," but by "teaching," "Herecies" and "heretical," which in ecclesiastical parlance for many centuries have come to mean "error in opin," have now the mask taken from off them, and they oppear in their true light as "factions" or "party spirit."

appear in their true light as "factions" or "party spirit."

All the modern fancies which have congregated round the words "hell," "overlasting," and "damnation" have from different causes been exploded in this version. The words which have been hitherto translated "hell" are now, either in the text or the margin, reduced to their original meanings of "Gehenna," "Hades," or "Tartarus," each with a very different signification the one from the other, and all from the meaning which they had acquired in modern popular language. The word "everlasting," at least in the margin, is always accompanied by an indication that its real meaning is "for the age," or for the ages," or else the far more subline and ethereal word of "eternal," "Damnation," which had acquired so harsh a signification in later English, is now entirely banished from the Eacred volume, and appears only either as "condemnation" or "judgment." "Inspiration," although it might fairly have been interpreted in a less technical scuse, yet now in the one text which was employed for viadicating the verbal authority of the Sacred Scriptures has been transformed from "All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable," into "Every scripture inspired of God is profitable," some of the great scholastic doctrines have lost their chief supports, and that sometimes by variation of Interpretation, more often by variation of reading. The passage in Phil if, 6, is now not translated, "He chought it not robberty to be equal with God," but "He counted it not a prize to be on an equality with God." The word "person," in Hebrews 1.3, has made way for a phrase which ports, and that sometimes by variation of interpretation, more often by variation of reading. The passage in Phil. it. 6, is now not translated, "He thought it not robbery to be equal with God," but "He counted it not a prize to be on an equality with God." The word "person," in Hebrews 1.3, has made way for a phrase which in the Athanasian Creed is used as the opposite of it, and reappears as "substance." The text "God manifest in the flesh," and the old reading, we are told, rests on no sufficient evidence. The last twelve verses of the last chapter of St. Mark, which formerly were quoted as decisive for the rigid character of the Gospel teaching, are now separated by a space from the genuine narrative, and we are told that the two oldest Greek manuscripts and some other sutherities omit them. The King of the Belgians is reported to have said to Bishep Wilberforce, "I say with Athanasius, the only ground for a Church to stand on is, 'Believe this or you are damned." He would have found himself at a loss in the new translation, both in the spirit and in the letter. The curious appearance of Fatar-passionism in Acts xx. 2s, is permitted to bear the alternative rendering of the words "the Lord." The doxological passage in Romans ix, 5, has a shadow of uncertainty cast over it by a long marginal variation. The verse I. John v. 7, which in the last centary was regarded by divines as the surest bulwark of an orthodox representation of a cherished doctrine, has now disappeared from the Epistle, and its place knows it no more. The angel at the Pool of Bethesda (John v. 4), which has supplied many a text for sermons at the medicinal waters at Buxton and Bath, is relegated to the margin with expressions of disparagement. The implicit recommendation to fasting bontained in Mark kx. 29, and I. Corintains, vii. 5, has vanished from one passage and is doubtfully mentioned the theories. There are, on the other hand, some passages which still remain unshaken in their support of restablished modes of expression. In Hebrew 1.8

It may be asked what are the prospects of this New Version taking the place of that which already exists. To this no positive answer can as yet be given, but something may be augured from the history of that previous version liself. We have already seen that the translation of 1611 never received the sanction of Parliament, Convocation or the Sovereign; it came in by use, and by use it still holds its ground. There is no reason to doubt that, if the present version should win a general acceptance, it will in its turn supensede the old; first in private houses, and then by public reading in the church. By the Nonconformists it will be accepted as the substitute of the older version. church. By the Nonconformists it will be accepted as the substitute of the older version, in all probability, after a faint struggle. In the church it will exist side by side with the earlier translation, in the same way as the Pealma already are dear to churchmen in two versions, neither of which excludes the other. In any circumstances, it may be hoped that this revision, conducted, as it has been, with such singular harmony by the various bodies of Christians in these kingdoms and in the United States, will act, not as a disintegrating, but as a uniting element to bring together the thoughts and the devotions of thousands into a nearer and more exact appreciation of the book which, above all other books—above even the Hebrew Scripturus themselves—has been fully called the Word of God.

# INCREASE IN FOREIGN MAIL MATTER.

Washington, July 31.—The increase in forsign mail matter in the last fiscal year is unprecedented.
Last year there was an increase in the amount appropristed to pay ocean steamship companies for transportation
of foreign mails, and when the estimates for the year ending June 30, 1822, were made up the amount estimated
for foreign mail service was placed at \$235,000. Only
225,000 was appropriated by Congress. It is now
thought that owing to the unexpected increase the
steamship companies will have to be paid \$30,000 more.
The increase is due to immigration and to the accession
to the Postal Union of many new countries within a year
or two.

### AN AID TO SCIENCE.

THE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

E GROUNDS SURROUNDING THE STRUCTURE-PLANS FOR MAKING THE INSTITUTE A CENTRE OF INVESTIGATION AND ORIGINAL RESEARCH-ADDITIONS TO THE COLLECTION-A COURSE OF

Manhattan Square is not an attractive spot. its general level, if such an irregular surface can be said o have any level, is far below the street line. From the surrounding roadways, in many places built on high em-bankments, broken rocks, blasted from the solid back-bone of the island where buildings were to be erected, have been tumbled into the basin, and still remain in bare, ragged precipiees, or are covered with a thin cov-ering of barren earth. In the deepest ravine, on the dry bottom of what was once a festering pool, slow processions of carts are dumping dirt, and a general suggestion of leisurely activity shows that the Park Department is 'filling in." To the eye of faith, the Square is seen as a stretch of rolling lawn, planted with groups of choice shrubbery. But only the eye of the strongest kind of faith can refresh itself with this ver dant prospect. The sole attraction of the Square as it exists is found in the substantial, honest-looking building which rises from the rock. The unfinished ends of this building show that it is a single section of n incomplete structure. In reality, it is one of four wings which are to radiate from a central dome. In luding these inner sections and connecting with the wings will extend similar sections in the form of a quare, and one side of this exterior square is to be eventy-five feet longer than the Capitol at Washington. The Museum of Natural History, in this incomplete condition, has already attained to sufficient importance to justify the expenditure of \$100,000 to make it accessible by the projected park approaches by which it will be connected with the system of drives and walks in the city's pleasure-ground. Its managers are laying foundations deep and broad enough to make it the great Mo eum of Future America, the centre of research and inseum of Future America, the centre of research and influence in all studies connected with Natural History, and, in connection with the Art Museum, the Lenox Library, the College of Music and other institutions which will cluster about the Park, a part of the leading post-graduate university of the Continent. Such a university, to be of the highest efficiency, will make necessary, as it develops, a large expenditure of money, and it will naturally grow up in the metropolis where there is the greatest concentration of population and wealth.

WHAT THE MUSEUM CONTAINS, esent contents of the Museum may be briefly

classified and characterized as follows:

(1.) A collection of mammals equal in extent and variety to all others in the country combined. (2.) A collection of birds more perfect in condition and mounted in nore natural attitudes as a whole than any other in the world. (3.) A collection relating to the archælogy of America, which, when the specimens here belonging to men working in the Museum and the specimens belonging to the Museum are taken together, is more complet than that under any one roof in the country. (4.) A collection illustrating the ethnology of the Pacific Islands, one of the most complete in the world. (5.) A palacozoic collection, mainly of fossils from America, better than anything of the kind in Europe. (6.) A collection of rocks, partly owned by the Museum and partly deposited here by the National Museum, comprising all the rocks gathered in the country. To these should be added the libraries on special subjects noteworthy among which is that upon fishes, collected by J. Carson Brevoort, and presented by Robert L. Stu-art. The next in value relates to shells. It was colleeted by Dr. John C. Jay and presented by Miss C. L.

Large sums of money have been spent upon these collections during a few years past. But the view has not been simply to swell the contents of the Museum in bulk. No gifts are accepted on condition of remaining forever on view. If a better specimen of any object can be obtained than is already possessed the old one is ruthlessly removed. The mountings and preparation of specimens have been improved at great expense in order to make the collection as useful and attractive as possible, instead of lumbering the cases with a mass of unassimi-lated material. As a result of this system the growth is healthy and under control. Every addition gives a defi-nite increase of value to the whole. The collection will always have organic unity, and can never become un-wieldy. It will be as readily available in every detail when the structure is completed and filled as it is to-day. Not only is every specimen in prime condition, but every one is needed, and every one is accessible. The syste-matic arrangement and complete availability make the Museum an invaluable aid to students pursuing any spe-cial line of investigation while the superb condition of the whole makes it attractive to the most casual sight-

seer.

The cases containing the well-kept weapons and the carved and decorated implements of the Pacific Island The cases containing the well-kept weapons and the carved and decorated implements of the Pacific Islanders are wonderfully attractive to persons whose interest in systematic ethnology is of the slenderest. As objects of beauty alone the birds are specially noteworthy. Such a riot of color as this fleor shows can hardly be found elsewhere, and yet the rainbow hues and variegated lustre of their plumage is scarcely more remarkable than the lifelike attitudes and animated expression and gesture of the birds. The mammals, too, are mounted with rare skill, and owing to the judicious construction of the building and cases, the light is so well managed and distributed that every object on the broad floors can be seen at its best. Altogether it is surprising that, as a mere display of the beautiful and as an illustration of science which can be appreciated by persons of ordinary culture, the Museum does not allure throngs of visitors.

THE MUSEUM AS A CENTRE OF INVESTIGATION But if the Museum is to be a living and growing force t must be something more than a more exhibition. The counders of the institution appreciated this, and the central and controlling idea of the scheme was to make it an active disseminator of scientific truth. As one means to this end it was intended to attract investi-gators. Objects for study were not only to be provided, but facilities for prosecuting those studies. Not only were the treasures of the collection to be thrown open for the use of scientific men not connected with the management, but such men were to have room and appliances for work, so that the Museum building would be a home of original research, where new discoverie fresh facts would be constantly given to the world To this end a story was added to the building, which contains rooms designed for students and experts. These work-rooms are unparalleled in convenience, and as the building grows they will be more and more occu-pied by graduates of colleges who are now compelled to go to Berlin or London or Vienna to pursue special

As an example of the pains taken to encourage such study, the "Dana's Manual Scries" should be mentioned. This is a special collection in Geological Hall to fllustrate the standard text-book in American colleges. A large percentage of the specimens figured in this work are here grouped, each object labelled with its scientific name and with the page and number of the illustration in the text-book, thus making an abstract subject practically available by showing the object itself as well as its picture. As a demonstration that the work-rooms are appreciated by persons competent to estimate their value, it is worth noting that the mining experts who are preparing statistics of the value of the gold and silver mines of the country are now here engaged in their final investigations. In the conveniently arranged drawers of the work-rooms are collected specimens of the ore and of the rock containing the ore from every gold and silver mine in the United States. These rooms have been selected because they offer such facilities for microscopic work, with perfect light, all mechanical conveniences and an accessible library in a structure absolutely freproof. As these facilities are enlarged other students will avail themselves of the advantages now enjoyed by the experts of the nation.

MEANS FOR POPULAR INSTRUCTION. Illustrate the standard text-book in American colleges

MEANS FOR POPULAR INSTRUCTION.
Besides encouraging original research by skilled inves tigators it is the aim of the trustees to utilize their treas-ures for popular instruction—reaching downward to-ward the people as well as upward toward minds of the highest scientific training. This work has been begun in a most practical way. In accordance with regu-lations of the Board of Education oral lessons are given in the grammar schools on materials for clothing and building, zoology, botany, and human anatomy and physiology. It was proposed to teach the teachers, and accordingly a class of the instructors in natural science was formed last winter, for free instruction, at the Mu-seum, by Professor Bickmore, the superintendent. This class of principals and teachers became at once en-thusiastic students—constant attendants upon the lectures in the wildest weather, and, of course, all were eager to impart their new ideas course, an were eager to impart their new ideas to their pupils. The pupils of the public schools are also encouraged to visit the Museum, so that it is becoming identified with the city's system of public instruction. Every specimen of the great collection, and by means of the stereopticon used in these lectures, all the science treasures of the world are thus, made directly available as adds to the education of the 130,000 children in the public schools.

as aids to the education of the 130,000 children in the public schools.

A short time ago Mr. Gladstone, the busiest man in the world, took time to attend a meeting of science teachers, where each related his experience, and where the aim was to devise plans for more efficient instruction. The public men of this country as yet do not feel such an englightened interest in this matter. But the mature thought of the world approves giving this direction to popular training. It certainly is a creditable work as conducted by the Museum, and it offers some immediate and practical return to the city for the large sums expended for the building and the annual appropriation for maintenance.

A NEW DEPARTMENT.

By the liberality of Morris K. Jesup an economic department has intely been established. The first considerable contribution to this department is to be a botanical collection to illustrate the economic value of our forests. This will include specimens of all the woods used for any purpose in architecture, building or the arts. The specimens will be trunks five feel high, transverse, longitudinal and oblique sections of the wood, polished and unpolished, besides leaf, flower and fruit, and photograph or colored drawing of a specimen of each species in its most perfect development. In addition to the

label on each specimen, where examples of the sar species occur in the Park, their location will be indicat-ed. This collection will be made under the direction of

ed. This collection will be made under the direction of Professor C. S. Sargent, who is at the head of a corps of workers now preparing an elaborate census report on our forest wealth.

For the same department a collection of economic geology will be prepared under the supervision of Dr. George W. Hawes, who, with able assistants, is preparing for the Tenth Census a report on the quarries of ornamental and building stone. An exhaustive series of specimens of this character, together with maps, plans and photographs, will be most instructive to artisans and purplis of the public schools. These census volumes will be distributed among the libraries and learned institutions all over the world, and they will be guides and catalogues to the fillustrative specimens deposited in the Museum. The rapidity with which this costly collection is growing will make necessary the speedy erection of another section of the building. If another wing should be begun at once, it could be filled as soon as com-leted, not with useless lumber or stuffed and dried curiosities merely, but with well-classified and valuable material.

### SUNDAY SERVICES.

SHOOTING OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD. "Lessons from the Attempted Assassination of President Garfield," was the subject of the Rev. James B. Simmons last evening at the Trinity Baptist Charch. His text was from Romans xiii., 1-6: "The powers that are ordained of God. Whoseever therefore resisteth the powers resisteth the ordinance of God, for they ar God's ministers." The speaker said in part as follows:

the powers resisteth the ordinance of God, for they are God's ministers." The speaker said in part as follows:

This passage refers to the civil rulers. Three times in the text they are called God's ministers. They superliated the affairs of the State as pastors do the affairs of the clutters. We learn, first, the extreme wickedness of attempting to kill a ruler, because of his peculiar relations to God. We have passed through said experiences within a month. So much of our happiness depends upon good administration that our hearts have been saddened by the work of one wicked man. While we have much to praise in the skilful physicians, who have attended the President, yet we must thank God for his care over the life so dear to us.

When a man is elected by any party to the office of Chief Magistrate of this Nation, he is the President of the whole people. Had General Hancock been elected President, it would have been as great a wrong to shoot him as it was to shoot President Garfield. We learn again the wrong there is in speaking evil of our rulers. We are commanded not to curse the king; no, not even in our thoughts. General Garfield had scarcely been nominated before a torrent of vile shander was poured forth against him. He was accused of being capable of anything that was contemptible, and he had hardly taken the oath of office before another charge of falsehood was brought against him. He was not alone responsible for shooting the President. He was encouraged by the inflammatory speeches and bitter editorials that were circulated at the time, harshly criticising the Administration. He was no more Insane than the writers of such speeches and new spaper articles. But this calamity has taught us to appreciate the personal character of our beloved President. He is a model cittzen, a loving husband, a faithful soldier, a true statesman and a wise President. "Unearned bread was never sweet to him." How grand his action in dictating that telegram to his wife that she might not be too greatly shocked!

ATTACKING CATHOLICISM.

The Rev. Father Gavazzi at the Masonic Temple.
Father Gavazzi, the Italian preacher, spoke st night for the last time before leaving for Italy, at the Masonic Temple, at Twenty-third-st. and Sixth-ave., to the Independent Catholic Church. The Free Italian Church, he said, began its work after

The Free Italian Courch, he said, began its work after Italy was united, and the papal power broken. At that time there was no places, in Italy except Roman Catholic Churches, where men could worship; meetings were held in secret and without the walls of Rome. Now there was a free church in all the principal towns of Italy; seventy-one in all, with over 3,000 communicants. There was not a communicant, or a priest, who was not formerly a Roman Catholic. In the Evangelical schools were 1,800 pupils and two thirds of them were children of Roman Catholics. A theological college had been established in Rome. The Church was not sectarian or denominational, for it was not the result of any foreign Protestant influence, but it sprang from the heart of the Italian people. The fact that all its preachers were Italians gave it much more influence than it would otherwise have had. The Free Italian Christians did not wish to be called Reformers, for they were not trying to reform the Church of Rome. That was unreformable. They were going back to the Church of the Primitive Christians of Rome. Owing largely to the efforts of this church there was as much freedom of conscience in Italy, and there were as many advantages in the way of free schools, as in the United States. The construct between Italy and America was striking. In Italy the more intelligent Roman Catholics sent their children to the Free Church Schools, while many Americans sent their children to Romish schools. They said the education of nuns and Jesuits was better than that of American schools. Did the Pope send priests and Jesuits to America to be educated! No; it was to make up in America for what he had lost in Italy, and to make more priests and nuns.

### SOME TEMPERANCE METHODS

Miss Willard, at the Trinity Baptist Church. Miss Frances E. Willard, president of the Woman's National Christian Temperance Union, delivered an address yesterday morning at the Trinity Bapist Church. She told the story of the origin of the cru sade against the rumsellers of Ohio seven years ago, and stated the methods by which women are now working all over the United States, under the auspices of her society. The speaker said in substance: In the little village of Hillsboro, Ohio, on the even-

ing of December 23, 1873, there was a lecture at the Presbyterian Church. The subject was "Our Girls," and after stating the joys and sorrows that await them, the lecturer related an incident from his own home-life to een a drunkard, and his mother, after praying with and for him, took a pocket Bible, and, going to the saloon where he obtained his liquor, read from it the terrible woes that are pronounced against the man that puts the

loon where he obtained his liquor, read from it the terrible woes that are pronounced against the man that puts the bottle to his neighbor's lips. She then knelt and prayed that her husband might be raised from the drunkard's grave. She begged the saloon-keeper not to sell her husband any more liquor. He promised, and her home was again made happy. "This," said the lecturer, "I believe could be done in your village if your ladies would do as my mother did." After the lecture the pastor in whose church it had been given asked how many ladies present would pledge themselves to begin such a work. Seventy-five at once rose, and Mrs. Eliza Thompson, daughter of gex-Governor Trimble and wife of Judge Thompson, was chosen their leader. They met in the morning, read together their marching orders—the 146th Psalm—prayed, sang "Give to the winds thy fears," and started out two by two to the nearest saloons. There began the crusade.

To-day the methods used are different. There was too much capital and political influence arrayed against us to be easily overcome. Our watchword is, "Wherever the enemy appears follow lifm." Does it claim the protection of the law! We force it to live up to the requirements of the law! We force it to live up to the requirements of the law. Does it plead the social rights of public and business men! We endeavor to teach public opinion to frown upon the terrible traffie! Does it take our young men! In the family and Sunday-school we endeavor to instil the principle of total abstinence. Our desire, our aim, is to fight the enemy on its own ground. We have regular State organizations in twenty-six States and local societies in every State in the Union. The work has crossed the sea and has become domesticated in Great Fritain and Sweden. Missionaries have carried it to China, India and Japan. Lasi year 30,000,000 pages of temperance legislation. The array of workers must be increased one by one. Every person must feel that it is a personal matter, that it is his own interest that is being advance

# A TEMPERANCE TICKET ILL-ADVISED,

It is reported that a conference of tempermen from different parts of this State is to be held ance men from different parts of this State is to be held in this city about the middle of August to consider the advisability of nominating a separate State ticket for this fall's election, following the example of the temper-since party in Ohio. It is said that a ticket will be put in the field unless the Republican leaders will promise to support a constitutional amendment similar to that adouted by Kansaa last year, which forever worklight the adopted in Kansas last year, which forever prohibits the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors except for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes.

The Rev. Dr. R. S. Macarthur, who is one of the man-

gers of the National Temperance Society, was asked by TRIBUNE reporter last evening what position he thought the society would take in regard to a separate temperance ticket.

"I do not think," was the reply, "that the best men in the society—that is, the conservative majority of the members—would favor a separate ticket. I know there is a faction or organization in the western part of the State which is pushing for a separate ticket, and was organized for that purpose. But the National Society has never favored it. We do labor to secure favorable legislation, and have done so. William E. Dodge and I have both been at Albany for that purpose, and Mr. Stearns, the corresponding secretary, has used his influence. The country members of the Legislature gave us a very fair hearing, but the New-York City members were bitter opponents. The plan of the Temperance party in this State has been to vote for the best men of either party. Usually they are Republicans, who are inclined to favor reasonable legislation in aid of the

temperance cause.

"Do you know Mr. Dedge's views in this matter?"

"Yes, I think I am safe in saying he would not favor a separate ticket. He has not in the past, and unless new issues have come up I do not think he would now. He is as present abroad, but I am sure I express his senti-ments. Four years ago this question came up at our meeting in Saratoga, and Mr. Dodge opposed it. At present there is much unity in the temperance party of this State, and it does not wish to get up a fight inside its own lines. Many total abstainers, like myself, who are opposed to the views of Dr. Crosby, yet appreciate his

CLOSING VIEW OF ITS GREAT INTERESTS.

need be a total abstainer in order to legislate wisely for the Temperance cause."

"Are not most of the temperance men Republicans!"

"Undoubtedly most of its active members belong to that party and vote with it. Still, those men who want a separate ticket say we must show that we have the balance of power in order to get concessions from the two great parties. But I think it wiser by voting for the best men on each side to force them to select candidates of good character, favorable to temperance. I think part of a loaf better than none. The State is very close a present and it could hardly be called a temperance ticket which would merely throw it into the hands of the Democrats, who are the principal patrons of the grog shops."

"Might not the small vote which the temperance ticket would draw out misseances, who are the principal patrons of the grog shops." ight not the small vote which the temperance ticket "Might not the small vote which the temperance ticket would draw out misrepresent and weaken rather than strengthen the influence of the Temperance party?"

"Very likely, as many of its members would prefer to vote the Republican ticket. I would myself. Our National Society has an influence that cannot be reckoned by numbers, as you can see by giancing over the names of our members."

"How do you regard the movement in Ohlo?"

"There is a little more reason for it there, as the party is much stronger comparatively than in New-York, and a few years ago swept the State. Still I should think it ill-advised if it throws the State into the hands of the Democratic party, as it looks now that it may do."

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

PROGRESS IN MEXICO A WHOLESOME MOVEMENT TO DEVELOP THE COUN-

TRY—NEW GRANTS.

From the Mexican Official Journal, June 29,
The actual feature of our Kepublic is consoling enough, even for those who formerly despaired about the future of our country. Only a few days ago the Central Railroad Corpany showed to the President that their line had been completed as far as Tula, while on the 18th inst. the last section of the Morelos Railroad, to connect the Capital with the historical town of Cuaulta, was inaugurated. At Vera Cruz the ceremony of laying the first rail on the line from that port to Jalapa and Chalchicomula has just taken place. In the far-off regions of Sonora, fifty kilometres of the road which is to change the condition of our Northwestern frontier and develop the great natural resources of that remote State, have been completed. The Sullivan Company, although struggling against the obstacles of nature, pushes on the construction of the Toluca Railway, and makes haste to reach the fertile lands of the State of Michoacan. In Yucatan, as well as on the banks of the Bravo, is now heard the whistle of the locomotive engine. In fine, quite a fever is raging throughout the country for the construction of railways—a fact already known to the habitual readers of these reviews, as we have taken special care to keep them posted on this subject. The origin of such a wholesome movement is due to the patriotic efforts of the last Administration; but in order to be just toward the actual one—that has not gone astray from the path traced by its predecessor—we must acknowledge that it has constantly persevered in its task of developing Mexico's material progress, not only in-TRY-NEW GRANTS. astray from the path traced by its predecessor—we muse how look of that it has constantly persevered in its tast of developing Mexico's material progress, not only in parting to all the enterprises the aid and protection the deserve, but granting new franchises for the construction of railroad lines, which are to be the complement of whole system of iron highways, that will establish on sure basis the future prosperity of our country.

We deem this to be the opportunity of making special mention of the concessions lately granted by the Executive, duly empowered for that purpose by Congress:

We deem this to be the opportunity of making special mention of the concessions lately granted by the Executive, duly empowered for that purpose by Corgess;
I. Grant in favor of General John B. Frisble, a the agent and representative of the international Construction Company, for the building and working of railroad and telegraph line from the City of Mexico at the Rio Bravo dei Norte, having its terminus at a covenient place, within twenty-five leagues, between Pidras Negras and Laredo; or, within the same distance between Piedras Negras and Paso dei Norte; being at thorized to build another line from a convenient place on the trunk line to some place on the Gulf of Mexico, that section of the centry comprised between the por of Matamoros and Tampico. General Frisble is likewis authorized to construct another line to the Pacific Coassomewere between Mazatlan and Zihuatanejo. No su sidy is given to this company by the Federal Treasury.

II. Grant in favor of Major Francis De Gress, the representative of the International Railway Improvment Company, for constructing and working a railroa and telegraph line to start from the Rio Bravo dei Nortat some blace, between Laredo and Reinosa, in a southward di. oction, between meridians 1° west and 2° ea of the Mexico meridian, running through San Fernand and Santander Jimenez; the company being obliged it of the Mexico meridian, running through San Fernand and Santander Jimenez; the company being obliged it of the Mexico meridian in the abovenamed meridian until it finds the most suitable pass to reach the City Coast, and, before reaching the central table-land, will bifurcate, it order to touch at Papantia and Mantia, having its terminus at Vera Cruz; with brane lines to Soto La Marina, Tampico, Tuxpam, and eith Tecolita or Nautta. This company is subsidized at it rate of \$5,000 for every completed kilometre five fullongs).

ongs].
III. Grant in favor of Messrs. Francisco M. de Prida

longs].

111. Grant in favor of Messrs. Francisco M. de Prida and Ignacio Pombo, the representatives of the Texas, Topolobampo and Pacific Raiiroad and Telegraph Company, for constructing and working the following raiiroad and telegraph lines, viz.:

First—From Topolobampo, in the State of Sinaloa, to Piciras Negras, in the State of Coahnila.

Second—From a place that may be deemed the most convenient on the line of the Topolobampo to the Cordilleras, to Alamos, in the State of Sonora.

Third—From a place that may be deemed the most convenient on the line from Topolobampo to the Cordilleras, to Mazatlah, in the State of Sinaloa.

Fourth—From a place that may be deemed the most convenient on the line from the Cordilleras to Fiedras Negras, to Presidio del Norte, in the State of Chinnahna.

The Mexican Government is to pay this company a subsidy of \$5,000 for every completed kilometre (five furiongs), with the exception of the Presidio del Norte Branch. The above subsidy is to be paid when the trunk line is completed out of the toil that the Government is to receive for the transit of passengers and freight.

Fourth—Grant in favor of General Manuel F. Loera for constructing and working a cincture railroad around the City of Mexico, touching at all the gates of the capital, the different railroad depots and the slaughter house. This company is also authorized to build a trunk line to Tialpam, with branch lines to Xochimilleo, San Angel and Contrera in the Valley of Mexico.

Firth—Grant in favor of Mr. Francisco Canton for constructing and working a railroad and telegraph line from Progreso to the town of Conk (Yucatan); this line is to connect with the one now being constructed between Merida and Valladolid.

line is to connect with the one now being constructed between Merida and Valladolid.

In flue, we must here state that the contract entered upon between the Executive and the distinguished engineer, Captain James B. Eads, for constructing and working the gigantic snip railway across the isthmuse of Tehnantepee, has been definitely approved by the Congress of the Mexican Union. Consequently this grand work will probably be executed, for the pride of Mexico and for the actonishment of future generations

POSSIBLE RAILROAD LITIGATION. IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL

RAILBOAD.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RALLEGAD.

From The Financial Chemicle of July 30.

The alfairs of this company have lately taken a new turn, in consequence of the appointment of a new committee to represent the bondholders under the reorganization agreements. The facts of the matter, as reported below, are furnished for publication in The Chronicle, and are believed by the editors to be substantially correct. Originally Messrs. Adrian Iselin, William Whitewright and Kichard T. Wilson were the committee of the bondholders to take care of their interests and aid in securing whatever was due to them. By the terms of the agreement under which this committee was appointed, it was provisional, and a permanent committee was to be appointed by the bondholders.

The trustees of the first mortgage, Messrs. William R. Postick and James A. Roosevell, commenced suit against the Pennsylvania Raliroad Company to compel that company to pay the rent due under the lease of that mortgare bondholders. After long litigation these proceedings resulted in a decree in favor of the mortgage trustees against the Pennsylvania Raliroad Company for about \$2,800,000, and the rent for the future was also fixed by the same decree.

The Pennsylvania Raliroad Company appealed from this decree to the Supreme Court of the United States, and that appeal is now pending. Meanwhile, it is said the Pennsylvania Raliroad Company, the debtor in this judgment, bought up a large quantity of the bonds secured by the first mortgage quantity of the bonds secured by the first mortgage and represented by the trustees who had recovered hie judgment.

In this condition of things a call for a meeting was held a few days ago at the office of the Union Trust Company than the part of the purpose of electing a permanent committee in the place of Messrs. Iscenic by the first mortgage quantity of the bonds secured their interests to the Pennsylvania Raliroad Company, and Mr. Henry Mr. Wadsworth, vice-president of the Chicago, Milwauke and St. Paul Raliroad Compa

# A COUNTY CLERK IN TROUBLE.

San Francisco, July 31.-Various rumors are current regarding the County Cierk, W. A. Stuart. He has not been at his hotel for several days. The clerk of the hotel says he is out of town. Inquiry shows that his public accounts are probably all right. The trouble if there is any, is believed to be of a private nature. The rumor of his resignation is considered well founded.

# BURGLAR SHOT BY WATCHMEN,

Norwich, Conn., July 31.—A collision oc-curred early this morning between three burglars, whose attack had been anticipated, and three watchmen at the store of J. B. Johnson, in South Windham. One of the burglars, who refused to give his name, was wounded, probably fatally, with two charges of buckshot, one of which passed through his abdomen and the other through his neck. The two other burglars escaped. THE SOUTH AS IT IS.

OLITICAL OUTRAGES BECOMING THINGS OF THE PAST--VARIED EXPERIENCES ALONG THE PATH OF THE TRAVELLER-THE RAILROAD RESTAU-RANTS WHOLLY VILE-PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE OF THE LABOR QUESTION-NEED OF SOME SYS TEM TO ENCOURAGE AND FACILITATE THE SAV-ING OF WAGES BY WORKING PEOPLE-ANTICS OF A NOT IMPARTIAL OBSERVER ON HIS SOUTHERN TRAVELS.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, July 23.—In some places in the south when a "political campaign" is in progress, some of the rougher class of young men have a fashion of "sending word" to the opposition speakers that they "cannot speak in this town." Usually no attention is given to this menace, and nothing very serious is apt to result from disregarding it, though the drinking habits of the people sometimes make it easy to have fights and "personal difficulties" at political meetings. There are many men in the South, too, who enjoy taking part in a "disturbance" at such times, though they would not be gin one themselves, and who are ready to shoot at anybody who is running away and cannot defend himself. A wild rush after somebody, with miscellaneous pistol-firing, and a clamorous accompaniment of shouts, oaths and yells, is a delightful entertainment to many a Southern crowd. Such "affairs" are not usually so murderous in their results as a stranger would expect them to prove, but if black man happens to be shot it makes the occasion more interesting to the young fellows-" the boys that took a hand in the racket"-nearly every one of whom will affirm that he "shot the d-n nigger."

Every year there is less of such savagery. Southern white men do not like to be shot at, when there is no good reason for it, any more than other people do. I would willingly undertake to make a decided Republican speech anywhere in the Southern States of this country, and if I thought there was a disposition to interfere with me I would be as "bitter and vindictive"—to use a politician's phrase—as my conscience would at all permit. Courage would be far safer than timidity under such circumstances, and folly readily leads to trouble anywhere in times of excitement. passing twice through nearly every Southern State during the last few months I have not seen or heard a single altercation; have seen no shooting, except in the case mentioned in a former letter, of a man's firing his revolver so often from a platform of the car in which I was riding. In all this journey I have not carried a weapon of any kind, nor have I at any time felt the slightest apprehension of danger or personal injury.

INTERESTING TRAVELLING EXPERIENCES, The weather was bad during all the winter and early spring, and I had much rough travelling on account of excessive rains and floods. Once, in the Bayou Pierre country in Mississippi, as I was cross ing from one railroad to another, with a good team and no load but the driver and myself and a small trunk, the road was so bad that we were both compelled to walk most of the way, and at last we cam to a place where a land-slip from the side of a hill had carried the whole breadth of the roadway into the river. The driver said he had never left a man in the woods, but I told him he had done his best, and must go back. We put the trunk on a large log, the young fellow chokingly said good-bye, and I walked on through the woods, two or three miles, to the nearest settlement. Three men went back with me, and we carried the trunk through. The whole population of the little hamlet, about a hundred persons, came out to meet me and escorted me to my lodging-place, as if I had been a new Livingstone returning from Central Africa. I have ridden many hundreds of miles on freight trains, and have greatly enjoyed living with the train hands, The greatest swindle I have encountered in the South is the railway eating-house business. It is said to be everywhere under the control of a great corporation. Prices are everywhere extravagant, and there is rarely any effort to supply food that can be eaten. It is ill-cooked, the tables and rooms are hideonsly dirty, and the men in charge are the most uncivil people I have seen in my journey. Often when guests ask to have something passed to them at table the waiter's reply is; "It's on the table;

THE LABOR PROBLEM EVER PRESENT. The South is building more railroads than it is likely to have business adequately to sustain. The greatest problem of this portion of the country, as of every other, is likely, I think, to be the labor problem; how to arrange the conditions of life so that the laboring people of the country will be happy; pluck it out;" "If thy right hand offend thee, cut it off." o that they may be the strength and not the peril of National institutions and civilization. I do not think the influx of immigrants from foreign countries will be an unmixed good for the South. It will almost certainly be a great disadvantage to the colored race, by reason of increasing competition in labor, and the interests of the mass of white laborers in the South will probably, after some little time, suffer similar injury from the same cause. It appears to me to be time to inquire whether it is wise to permit the transfer of whole populations from European countries to America. Why should this country not keep its unoccupied soil for the natural increase of the population already here? The people of this country have undoubtedly the right to prohibit further immigration if they wish

whole country, is a higher civilization for the working people; more knowledge and better judgment regarding the conditions of their own life, or, in other words, betterinstruction and education for the men and women who work with their hands for wages. The sanitary condition of their homes should receive increased attention everywhere, and some legislation will be necessary to secure im-

provements which are indispensable. A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK SYSTEM There is one thing which I think might be done for the benefit of the working people, and which I have long believed would be of great benefit to them and to the country, and that is a system by which the Government shall receive the savings of the people and guarantee their absolute security and certain return to depositors, without interest. There is no sound reason for the nation's paying interest permanently to any class of its citizens. On the contrary, depositors should pay, under such a system, a small sum for each deposit made, sufficient for the clerical work required, and for any real expense of the business, a persons now pay for Post Office money orders. Such a system would do more than anything else which is feasible to educate the working people in habits of saving, and would thus enable many of them to acquire property, who, as things now are, will never do so. For a large proportion of the people who work for wages the savings banks are too far away adequately to serve the purposes which would be accomplished by the Government receiving deposits at the post offices everywhere; and, which is also very important, the savings banks cannot guaran tee the absolute security of deposits intrusted to them. I have no doubt that the system I recommen would soon greatly increase the amount deposited in the savings banks of the country, as most people have such a desire for interest on money as would lead them to prefer the risk connected with the business of a savings bank—for the sake of the in-terest—as soon as their post office deposits should have reached any considerable amount.

Much money is wasted by the poorer classes, and by most of the men and women who work for wages, as I have for many years observed, because there is no convenient and everywhere accessible method for the saving or secure keeping of small amounts. That great evil for the working people, the drinking habit, is fostered and increased by the absence of such a method; and I believe that the adoption of this system of Government care of the earnings of the people would have a marked effect in diminish-ing expenditure for drink. To induce habits of economy and providence among people who labor with their hands for wages, would be an important advance in civilization; and certainly the country has not reached the highest attainable perfection in the art of government while there is no method for the secure keeping and certain return of any small sums that may result from the provident self-denial of the men and women who toil. I hope this suggestion may be discussed by the press of the co

try, and that within a few years its substance may be embodied in such legislation as may be necessary to establish a system under which the people will be absolutely certain of having their savings, intrusted to the care of the Government, returned to them without loss and without interest. Whatever difficulties might arise in the introduction of such a system could be overcome in practice, I think, and it would be worth while to try it.

NOT AN UNBIASSED OBSERVER, SURELY. A few days ago, near the completion of my Southern journey, I left a seaport town by rail one morning for a ride of eighty or one hundred miles into the interior of the State. For most of this distance the railroad runs through a pine woods region which is sparsely settled, and but a small propor-tion of the land is cultivated. The car in which I. rode was full of passengers, and before we had fairly cleared the suburbs of the town from which we started general attention was attracted to one man among the passengers. I happened to be near him, but he spoke so loud, and his manners were so demonstrative, that everybody in the car was soon made aware of his presence. He at once began to ridicule whatever he saw along the road, the soil, the houses of the people, their vehicles, clothing and manners, and kept up a sarcastic running comment upon such topics during most of the journey. He soon informed the company that he was "from the North"; that he was the editor of a newspaper in a prominent New-England city, which he mentioned, and that he had " never been in the South before," He went on to say that he was very glad he had "come South" to see for himself what a miserable, God-forsaken country it was, and in loud tones he denounced the Southern people, and everything Southern, as degraded beyond anything that he could ever have imagined if he had not seen it all for himself. His usual climax, or conclusion, repeated again and again, was: "I wouldn't give a cuss for the whole thing." He was insolent even to gentlemen from whom he asked information about the country, and his manners were so rude and his talk so violent that most of the women near him sought places elsewhere. He said he should write a series of articles about the South for his paper, and that he should tell his readers "fully about the whole thing." He appeared to think that this short excursion through the pine woods gave him thorough knowledge of the condition and history of

orders to menials. In all my journey hitherto I had seen nothing resembling this exhibition.

I have written of the South precisely as I should write of the West, or of the Pacific Slope, or of New-England. I have many pleasant memories of my journey, and I take leave for the present of this portion of the country, hoping to visit it again, and with the strongest wishes for its prosperity and advancement, as a part of the one country, under one flag, and with one National interest and destiny. the growth of the whole people in civilization and in happiness. \_

the entire South, and of the character of the

Southern people, which he found much worse than

he had ever suspected. If I should read what he

writes of the South it would probably tell me of

some things which I have not observed during the

months which I have passed in Southern travel Everybody answered this man politely; no one con-

tradicted him or tried to argue with him; but after

he had talked for some time the men near him evidently wished to avoid conversation with him, but

he still often addressed them as if he were giving

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

DOES THE REVISION REVISE! the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Will you give space to one who loves the Bible, who deplores the evident defects of the King James or old version, and who hoped much from the new version, to express his bitter disappointment and give a few reasons therefor! It is now so long a time since I had aside my Greek grammar and lexicon that it is not possible, if it were proper, for me to agree as to the true rendering of the original text; but, interpreting the various passages in the spirit of the whole Word of God, and animated by a desire to know the truth, rather than by a wish to sustain any particular dogma or dectrine, I would like to call attention to some chan s made by the revisers. And first, I premise that a perioca translation should convey to the mind of the reader the exact thought that was in the mind of the writer; and secondly, that the wording of the old version should not have been changed except for cause. A change by the revisers in the words of the old version which makes no change in the meaning, or corrects no fault in grammar, is needless; and if needless, then absurd; for if it accomplishes nothing why make it at all !

The new version reads: "If thy right eye causeth they to stumble, pluck it out;" "If thy right hand causeth thee to stumble, cut it off;" and who will understand that passage any better for the change! Is "birds of the heaven" a sensible change from "fowls of the air!" or heaven "a sensible change from "fowls of the air " or "sitting at the place of toll" (which it was not) from "sitting at the receipt of custom" (which it was); or, "as in heaven, so on earth," from "on earth as it is in heaven, so on earth," from "on earth as it is in heaven;" or, "having under myself soldiers "from "having soldiers under me;" or, "He is become before me," from "He is preferred before me;" or "behoved it not the Christ to suffer; "from "ought not Christ to suffer; "Yet the revisers have made hundreds of such changes, and in so doing have certainly done nothing to our editention or their own credit. Jesus might "drive" the moneychangers and others out of the Temple with the whip of cords, but He certainly could not east them out with it, as the revisers assert that he did. Again, if "strait gate" is improper in the old version, and is more properly rendered by "narrow gate" in the new version why should "and narrow is the way," in the old be changed into "and straitened the way," in the new to so much for what seems to be needless and foolish changes.

Then, again, compare I. Corinthians, vii. 36, in the two

changes.

Then, again, compare I. Corinthians, vii. 36, in the two versions. The passage was difficult before, but much more so now. Is it any wonder that the hopes and expectations of the Christian world have not been satisfied with such work! We had a right to expect something better, for great preparations for the work were made, and very able workmen were called upon to perform the work; and this we may not doubt, for have not the revisors told us so themselves? We need a revised version of the Scriptures; by all means let us have one; but have we not a right to demand that it shall be a revision which really revises something?

\*\*Covington, Penn., July 30, 1881.\*\*

THE GREELEY MONUMENT. To the Editor of The Tribune

Sir: Will you kindly tell me who was the sculptor of the admirable bust of Mr. Greeley in Greenwood Cemetery, and what was the cost of the bust and pedestal!

M.U. HANDORD.

[Mr.Charles Calverley, of New-York, modelled the bust and the tablet. The casting was done in Philadelphia.

adelphia. The monument cost about \$6,000.-Ed.]

THE FRENCH CHAMBERS. To the Editor of The Tribune SIR: I am a constant reader of THE TRIBUNE,

and take special interest in the excellent and comsive reports of foreign news contained in your cable dis patches and the admirable letters of Mr. Smalley. You would render me and, I doubt not, many other readers, a great service if you would briefly explain the constitution of the Freuch Legislature sufficiently so that we may understand the application of the terms "Right Centre,"
"Left Centre," "the Assembly," and "the Chamber of Deputies." Is there an Upper and Lower House, similar to the British House of Lords and Commons; and if so, who is the presiding officer over each, and how he is chosen!

Delhi, N. Y., July 26, 1881.

[The French Legislature comprises two houses-a enate elected by a complex system of restricted versal suffrage. When these two Chambers hold a joint session to elect a President of the Republic or to amend the Constitution, they form the National Assembly. Each body elects its own presiding officer. Leon Say is President of the Senate, and M. Gambetta is President of the Chamber of Deputies. The Republican party forms four groups in the Lower House: 1. The Left Centre with the most conservative Liberals; 2. The Pure Left, to which the Ministry belong; 3. The Advanced Left; 4 The Extreme Left, or Radicals. On the Right the lines of division are those of the Revolutionary portions. The Right Centre naturally includes the

more moderate men.—Ed.] BISHOP M'MULLEN WELCOMED.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 31.—The arrival in this city, at 6:30 o'clock last night, of the Right Rev. Dr. McMullen, Roman Catholic Bishop of this Diocese, was made the occasion of a demonstration. The Bishop's party was met at the depot and escorted to St. Marga-ret's Church, where an address of welcome, on behalf of the city, was delivered by Mayor Henry, and another ad-dress, on the part of the Church, by M. V. Gannen. To both of the addresses the Bispop responded happily. Fally 8,000 persons were present.